The Literary World.

The usual winter season of fancy books in gi't" being over, the publishers are generally busy with speculations in more solid literary stocks for the coming year, and the prospects for readers are upon the whole very satisfactory. The rage existing some ten years ago for a merely cheap literature was productive of ultimate advantages, though many of hose who endeavored to promote it were made bankrupt by their schemes, outraging alike both taste and financial judgment; as not only novels, but profound disquisitions in history, antiquities, and philosophy, were printed in immense editions at shilling or even at sixpence per copy; and the pub-lishers were so little skilled in their business as ap parently to be equally intent upon cheapness and continess expending quite as much in the production of a huge quarto pamphlet as was necessary for a decent duodecimo or octavo. In consequence copies of books printed by Wilson, Winchester, and ir numerous rivals, are at this time more rare than the editions of Aldus; but those issues of dingy paper and miserable ink induced a taste for bette ings, widened immensely the habit of reading and the desire to possess libraries, so that after a grid-iron and a chest of drawers, a bookshelf was in almost every frontier cabin or city laborer's lodging the most indispensable article of furniture; and the cumulation of small libraries promoted a demand for a respectable manufacture, so that, ever since, the book business has steadily and very rapidly increased, and the styles of printing and binding have been improved in a just proportion.

Nevertheless, there is even now no branch of in dustry in which we have so little skill as in good printing. We have made astonishing advances in newspaper machinery, so that the presses of the Herald are beyond the competition of all Europe; but in fine book work we have made very little progress; indeed, there was scarcely a volume issued in the United States last year as correctly or tastefully executed as Barlow's "Columbiad," published in Philadelphia in 1808. We are sadly in want of a Pickering, an Orr, or a Murray. The best examples of book manufacture in this country last year were two or three government works printed by Lippin cott, of Philadelphia, the New York edition of "The Spectator," and the Boston edition of Sir James Mackintosh, which is equalled by the just issued admirable impression of Hume's incomparable History of England. To these may be added the "Homes of American Statesmen," a volume, upon the whole, decidedly better in the mechanical than in the literary execution. These books are noticeable as in dications of an improving taste, and the public are to be congratulated on the prospect of a large number of equally good editions in 1854.

Among the most important works illustrative of the history of Europe during the career of Napo. leon, will be ranked hereafter the collection of papers left by Joseph Bonaparte, and now being printed in Paris by Mr. Maillard, for many years a resident of Bordentown, New Jersey, where his family are still hving. Joseph Bonaparte lett copies of all his own letters and public papers, and every communication of a public or private nature received from his bro ther during the revolution, the consulate, and the empire. Mr. Maillard was the private secretary, and most insimate friend and confidant, of the exking during his long exile in America: and accompanying him on his return to Europe, attended him in his last hours, and received his dying commands, of which none were more impressively delivered than those relating to these carefully treasured manuscripts, which he directed to have published in full. under the most competent and faithful editorship. Nearly a year ago they were removed from Bordentown to Pavis, where they have ever since been in process of publication. They embrace an immense number of letters from the Emperor, whose astonwhing industry is illustrated by the fact that he frequently, in the midst of the most exciting affairs, wrote from twe ve to twenty letters a day with his own hand, besides all those dictated to his secretaries. Mr. Maillard could find no editor capable of deciphering many of these-the penmanship of the Emperor being scarcely more legible than that of our own Mr. Rufus Choate; and he therefore has been compelled to remain himself in Paris, to superintend the press. Three volumes have already been completed, and copies of them have been received by Mr. Maillard's family. Five others will foilow: and when they are finished the whole series will be given to the world. This publication will be entirely distinct from that of "The Works of the Emperor Napoleon I.," which are to appear under the direction of the French government, in several folio volumes, also in 1864. Mr. Abbott must defer the conclusion of his romantic and veritable "Life of Napoleon" until this imperial edition of his writings, and these volumes, which Mr.Maillard is editing, are Mr. John R. Bartlett, since he retired from the

Mexican Boundary Commission, has been industribusly occupied in the preparation of a "Personal Narrative of Explorations in Texas, Mexico, Cali-Tornia," &c., which will soon be published in two ample and excellently illustrated octaves. Whatever the merit of Mr. Bartlett's decisions on the boundary question, it is not to be denied that he is a very thorough scholar, and in matters of ethnology, particularly and most justly eminent. Among the solid and permanently valuable books of the present year, therefore, this "narrative" will be conspicaous. and it is to be hoped that it will induce Congress to publish in a suitable manner the Commissioner's official report.

fficial report. Count Gurowski, formerly, it is understood, one of the chamberlains of the Emperor Nicholas, but for several years a resident of the United States, where he is widely known as a learned, acute and brilliant conversationist, has in press "Russia As It Is," a work which will not fail of a large circulation, in the present condition of foreign potitics.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander is printing a "Life of Archibald Alexander, D.D.," the late eminent and venerable head of the Presbyterian theological school at Princeton. The Alexander family has been as distinguished for sound learning, and wise endeavors for the promotion of religion and the general welfare as the Beecher family for a brilliant Quixotism and the advocacy of all such novelties as are calculated to disturb the public tranquillity. Dr. Archibald Alexander was one of the most useful and truly respestacle men of his generation, and the well known abilities of his biographer assure us of a most inter

esting account of his career.

Mr. John B. Thompson, of Richmond, Va., is occupied with a large work, to be entitled "A Survey of the Literature of the Southern States." It is one of Mr. Cassius M. Clay's notions that slavery is every where fatal to intellectual cultivation, and writers a the South have made many complaints of an alleged habitual injustice toward them on the part of North ern critics. For their proper vindication no one is better fitted than the accomplished and universally respected editor of the "Southern Literary Messenof whom the Fredericksburg News, referring to an address which he delivered a few evenings ag in that city, says :-

in that city, says:

Mr. Thompson's address was entertaining, instructive and delightral in the highest degree, fully suctising the reputation of its distinguished author and adding a new charm to bygone glories, encircling with a chaplet of outsiding remembrance the colonial times of the Old Dominion. In a style at once "rany and tare," with a felicity of expression, a wealth of material, and a chivalric regard for the cavaller centry of Virginia, the society of the "olden time" was depicted with lifelies vividines—their manners, pursuit, and amusements, their home details and domestic portraiters, until we almost felt that with the speaker we had entered one of those stately mannions on the James, had seated ourselves in the Governor's library at Williamsburg, or were moving to the decroes minute with some courtly dame of l'amies regime. Touching the past rolled along through the years that had fiel, and found its answering echo in the latening heart of the present.

The miserable riff-raff called "spiritual literature," seems for the most part to have passed into meritscontempt. The nonseating twattle attributed to the "spirits" of such characters as Bacon, Newton, Franklin, Gen. Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, Dr. Olin. and others, as assinine as the usual compositions of the creatures pretending to have been their "mediums," has been too much or the public stomach, which has very generally sickened and discarded

the stuff. There is a class, however, not to be affected by any dosing in this way, and the Spiritual Telegraph has doubtless, therefore, some few readers left. Those who are addicted to the study of such phenomena will find M. Boismont's "Hallucinations, or the Rational History of Apparitions, Visions, Ecstacy, Magnetism, and Somnambulism," of which a translation has been published in Philadelphia, peculiarly interesting and instructive. It is indeed were the whole subject the most measured is, indeed, upon this whole subject, the most masterly

discussion extent. The expense incurred in the production of tical works of the best class is illustrated by the fact that the first copy of Lippincott's "Gazetteer of the United States" cost the publishers over \$32,000, though they had the vast collection of statistics em braced in the new census to start upon. This work is, probably, in accurateness and completeness, supeto any of the kind ever published.

Mr. William Chambers, we perceive, since his re turn to Edinburg, announces, as a peculiar feature of "Chambers's Journal," his observations on the characteristics and resources of the United States. All the serials of the Brothers Chambers have a large circulation in this country, generally in the original editions; but the reprint of the "Papers for the People" is decidedly improved in various ways, and it constitutes, as presented by the American publisher, a dozen volumes remarkable for variety, value, and

attractiveness.

The position of the negro in natural history has never been more learnedly discussed than in the last few years, and there have been some surprising revolutions of opinion on the subject. Even the free soil abolition Evening Post of this city, not long ago, was so struck with an elaborate demonstration of the black man's intellectual, moral and physical inferiority to the Caucasian, that it caused the entire work to be translated and printed in its columns, without a word of dissent from its conclusions, bearing so fatally on its abolition ideas. Prof. Agamiz has, in the same spirit, though with something less of learning or modesty, undertaken to show up Moses, the prophets, and the apostles, in sundry arguments to prove that the negroes, property speaking, do not belong to the human family at all. But the climax of this discussion may be expected in a few days, in a most elaborate work, under the name of "Types of Mankind, or Ethnological Researches based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Cranis of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical, Philological and Biblical History," by Dr. J. C. Nott, of Alabama, and George R. Gliddon, formerly United States Consul at Cairo. This will be a large quarto, amply illustrated, and the fame of its authors will secure for it a large attention; the negrophobia will be so conclusively rebuked in it that hereafter Mr. Fred. Douglass and Mr. Seward, and the Presi dent's old intimates, will all be likely to come out with disclaimers of their African descent. Indeed, this great work will not improbably change altogether the tone and scope of discussions at the Tabernacle and in the Tribune and Colored American.

The rival schools of doctors were never more busy with abuse of each other than at present. The cele brated Edinburg professor, Dr. Simpson, has published—and the allopathists in this country are giving it the largest possible circulation-"Homeopathy, its Tenets and Tendencies," by far the most brilliant and able production yet directed against the disciples of Hahnemagn, who, meanwhile, point to the rather important and well established fact that they have lost by the yellow fever, in the Southern States, during the last year, less than ten per cent of the proportion of cases lost by the old school practitioners. Dr. Simpson's work will be read by all the allopathists; but, in fairness, they should study with it Dr. Marcy's "Reply to Dr. Hooker," in which most of the Scotch professor's positions are anticipated. The hydropathists appear to be on the alert also, and Dr. Shew, the ablest of the American physicians of this school, has just published a family Theory and Practice," which will be the handbook

and text book of believers in the gold water panaces We mentioned a few days ago the destruction in recent fire of the celebrated artist Vanderlyn's manuscript "Memoirs and Correspondence"—s great loss to the literature of the fine arts. Lawyers will learn with regret that their profession has suffered by s similar misfortune. In the late fire at Portland the Hon. Asher Ware lost, not only his very extensive law library, but a voluminous work in manuscript on Admiralty, which had occupied his attention for more than twelve years, and was just completed. Except Story and Gulian C. Verplanck, Judge Ware is the most elegant law writer we have ever had in America. His vast legal erudition is fused in an intellect of the first order for native 'strength, refined by the most generous culture, so that the profession have been deprived by this calamity not only of a controlling authority in admiralty cases, but of one of the most attractive specimens of legal literate

The Abbe Requette, of Louisiana, a French ecelestastic who has hitherto distinguished himself most honorably both as a poet and a prose writer, has been for sometime engaged in translating into his native language the poems of Alice Carey, for publication in Paris. An edition of this charming author's " Poetical Works" is now in press in Boston, and Routledge, the Lendon publisher, has contracted forthe English copyright of it.

Mr. Randolph, of Richmond, Va., has just pub-lished a new edition of the "Notes on Virginia," by his illustrious relative, Mr. Jefferson, who, before his death, carefully revised and considerably enlarged the whole work. This manuscript has for some time we believe, been in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, and it is now for the first time

given to the public.

The Rev. F. D. Maurice has long had an unquestioned pre eminence among the cotemporary theolo gical and philosophical writers in the English Church, and his recent expulsion from King's College, for avowing a belief that no portion of the hu man race will be damned everlastingly, has given his works a sudden and extraordinary currency in this country. His "Theological Essays," just republished, may be regarded as by far the profoundest and most eloquent of his productions.

The widow of the late Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, author of "Calavar," &c., has just entered into an arrangement with the deceased novelist's publishers in this city for bringing out a completee dition of that gentleman's works in the style of the new

impression of "Nick of the Woods," &c.
Mr. Richard B. Kimball's admirable philosophical romance of "St. Leger, or the Threads of Life," has been remarkably popular in Europe. Two Euglish editions have been printed, it has appeared in French at Paris, and Tauchnitz has just issued it in his German Library of English classics. It is very rarely that the great truths of human experience are presented with so prefound an appreciation, so much and so varied learning, and in a spirit so genial, and well calculated to command the candid consideration of thinkers holding adverse opinions.

Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis has nearly ready for publication a work which will create a sensation in the fashionable world, entitled " The Barclays of Bos

Dr. J. V. Huntington, author of "Albau, "Alice," &c., has become editor of the " Mefropoliten" Roman Catholic magazine published in Balti-

more.
The Rev. Mr. Judd, author of "Margaret," "Richard Edney," &c., was a man of very peculiar genius and his works are perhaps as A nerican in their characteristics as any that have been written. It will be remembered that he died very suddenly, last summer, at Auguste, Me. His "Memoirs" are now in press, and they will constitute a very interesting addition to our American biography. Darley, the artist, will publish shortly a series of outline illustrations of "Margaret," which, in the autograph, have been

very much admired. Mr. Hildreth, the historian, is bringing out new editions of those works on morals and politics which he wrote before undertaking his "History of the United States." The "White Slave," "Theory of Politics," &c., will be followed immediately by "Despotism in America," and his summary of the politieal principles of Bentham.

The "World of Science, Art. and Industry," to be

ued in a few days, is one of those works which have been suggested by recent European and American industrial exhibitions. The design is to display, in letter press and engravings, (of which this large quarto embraces more than five hundred,) the preent condition of the useful and ornamental arts throughout the world. It has cost more than \$40,000, and describes whatever was most noticeable in the Paris, London, Dublin, and American Crystal Palace exhibitions; and it constitutes the most complete, interesting and important volume in its department

ever exhibited.

Some of the Literary Women of America.

[From the Louwnile Journal Fee. 11.]

Charlotte Cushman, the greatest American actress, distinguished as a woman unimpeachable, and as a writer of no mean ability, is now in Rome We hear of her there, much honored and admired by all travellers and persons of note. She is the intimate friend of Eliza Cook. Grace Greenwood, in her recent European tour, became warmly attached to the great tragsdresse. Both ladies are excellent horsewomen, and enjoyed greatly this beautiful femioine accomplishment amid the fine scenery and classic associations of Italy.

Mrs. Mowatt is unfortunately still suffering from the effects of her recent protracted illness. She has just published her autobiography, which the whole reading world are poring over with delight. She is loved and admired in private life no less than she has been honored in public. It is said she will be married early in the spring, and retire to a beautiful home in Richmond, Virginis, where she will devote herself to domestio and literary pursuits.

Julia Dean was recently playing in New Orleans. She is rapidly rising in gublic favor. She has a fine person, an exquisite voice, a perfect shower of beautiful hair, and a private life as sweet and pure as the most secluded maiden of any age or place. She comes before the public always fresh and lovely, like Goethe's Margery from her prayers. She has genius of an exquisitely feminine character, and every year must add to her laurels, for she is developing in force and intellect, and with her trutaful conceptions and energy and enthusiasm for her art, cannot fail to stand at the very head of her profession. She is about to bring out the tragedy of Mrs. E. Oakes Smith at New Orleans, the womanly character of Elizabeth Leisler being well adapted to her powers. She has also made liberal orders to the authoress to induce her to write a play expressly for herself, which, it is said, Mrs. Oakes Smith is engaged to do.

Mrs. McCready is now playing in Albany, where she

authores to induce her to write a play expressly for herself, which, it is said, Mrs. Oakes Smith is engaged to do.

Mrs. McCready is now playing in Albany, where she has produced the above drama with such good success that the managers were induced to offer the author's complimentary benefit. New York has decidedly made its mark upon the dramatic world, and is likely to become a feature upon the modern stage. Mrs. McCready has been but a few months in her profession and is already a star. She is handsome, all, and finely shaped, with a face of great capability, being marked by pliant force and varied expression. She has that grand enthusiastic temperament which takes the heart in spite of itself, and being young, with fine health andlenersy of purpose, cannot fail to achieve a position second to none in her profession. Her education has been such that she would adorn the most elegant saloon, so that with high culture and high social relations she will help to piace the profession of the dramatic artists where it belongs, among the most elevated and envisible in the world. This honor will be peculiarly American in character.

Mrs. Sigourney resides in Hartfard. At the pre-

the world. This honor will be peculiarly American in character.

Mrs. Sigourney resides in Hartford. At the present time she writes but little. Her health, since the death of her only son, has been greatly impaired, but she still lends her name and pea, and influence, wherever she can relieve suffering or soothe s grief. Sue has been a very suscessful cultivator of silk, and her taste in horticulture is well known.

soothe a grief. She has been a very suacessful cultivator of silk, and her taste in horticulture is well known.

Mrs. Kirkland is preparing sketches of Washington for Putnam's monthly. She also writes stories and sketches for the magazines. Her pen is always racy and beaithful as is her own fire mind. A look at her handsome, genial fase is better than a sernon. She is a widow, and lives in New York city, where she is much beloved by a large circle of triends. She is also engaged in a series of literary lectures, weekly, before the young ladies of two of the most elegant seminaries for girls in the city.

Mary E. Hewett is about to publish a new collection of her poems. The first volume of these, published two years since, has placed her high in the world of song. Her love somets are exquisitely tender and delicately finished. She is also a widow, and devotes a portion of her time in the same maner as Mrs. Kirkland. Indeed, our ilterary women see the true reformers, throwing the best light of their genius and their noble culture into all subjects of human good without degrating themselves into making reform a trude. She is a resident of New York, of a fine personal appearance and elegant social position.

Mrs. Effet is now investigating the subject of

making reform a 'trade. She is a resident of New York, of a fine personal appearance and elegant so-cial position.

Mrs. Ellet is now investigating the subject of sputtualism, and we anticipate much light will be turown upon this theme from her clear, comprehen sive intellect. She is not writing much as present, but is well known for her benevolent tendencies wherever she goes. Indeed, she had in many cases given readings from the poets in aid of some charity, and thus has afforded her hearers the double pleasure of listening to the artistic conceptions of a fine grand, and doing a good act at the same time. Her has band was for werly a professor in Colombia Codega, South Carolina, where Mrs. Ellet was tong the intimate friend of Mrs. Caroline Gliman, anther of gany elegant works in verse and prose. Mrs. Ellet is now a resident of New York city. She is understood to be a regular contributor and critic for the North American Review.

Anna C. Lynch returned recently from a European tour, and her pleasant remnos form one of the most attractive features of New York solety. Indeed, Miss Lynch of late years has taken rather the position of an elegant hostess and that of artiste than literary woman. Harper has been indebted to her for some excellent illustratives for his measuring.

tion of an elegant hostess and that of artiste than literary woman. Harper has been indebted to her for some excellent illustrations for his magazine. Miss Lynch is, however, young and invellectual, and will no doubt add still more to her literary fame. One of the best features of our literary woman is their capacity to do many things as well as one. They have "infinite variety," and this it is that places them at the head of every other class of women in the country. Nothing can infringe upon their position. Others may achieve a noisy popularity, but they are soon forgotten with the occasion, while the women of high culture and genius live to all time.

their persons they are soon read white the women of high culture and gward all time.

Grace Green wood has been lately married and lives of the grace of the state of the stat

larity, but they are soon forgothen with the occasion, while the women of high culture and genius live to all time.

Grace Green wood has been lately married and lives in Philadelphia. Miss Bremer made some succeing remarks about her, but we believe she will survive the lack of appreciation in the fidgetty Swede. She is angaged in publishing a monthly journal for childeren. Grace has as yet hardly learned the extent of her own powers. She is arient and enthusiastic, and throws her voice always in favor of great principles.

Sarah Helen Whitman has just published her collected poems, and the critics are unsutinous in their praise. Indeed we have nothing superior to them for delicate insight and artistic finish. They form a beautiful record of the mind of a most remarkable woman. Some of her verses have the graceful and subtle beauty of an Italian mind, and the force of the German, with a clear melody such as Milton might have produced. Mrs. Whitman is more wonderful hereself than her books. She has a weird loveliness, a sereae spiritualism, at once touching and taking. She is a widow, and resides in Providence. R. pl. where she is much honored, the people being, as they may well be, proud of their one poetess and she by common consent ackweledged great.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith is at present reaiding in Brooklyn, L. L, where she deservedly occupies a high social position, as she likewise ranks among the very first of living female poets. Her tragedy of "Jacob Leisler," one of the most striking and thrilling productions of the American muse, has been brought out recently in different paris of the country with uniformly brilliant success; and we understand that she is about to publish a romance, of which neither the title nor the subject has yet transpired, though the public will need no assurance that it will be charmingly and powerfully written, and that its purpose will be eminently pure and roble. The authoress of the "Sinless Child" can write navicular species of the subject of the subject of the public will need

LENGTH OF RAHROADS.—The following is a sum

Massachusetts
Georgia
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Kentucky
Connecticat
Maryland

LEVOTH OF RAHROADE.—The following is an the ocen parative lengths of rail ways completed gress in the diff-rent States.—Ohio. 4191 Michigan ab litinois. 3 279 North Carolina New York. 2,926 Missinsippi lendraca "1,990 Massachusetts" 1,990 Massachusetts 1,960 New Hamphire lendraca "1,990 New Hamphire Tenuessee 1,860 Vermeet Georgia 1,360 New Jaccey Tenuessee 1,080 Louistann Wissouri "1,010 Wissouris Sunt Carolina "850 Delaware Alabama 870 Fiorida Kentucky 799 Racde Island Cannesicat 760 Forces

Republic of Hondwras

TO THE BUITOR OF THE HERALD. It is a matter of deep regret that a public journalist should comment on a subject of which he is wholly ignorant. Being in error himself, he cannot but cloud and render erroneous public opinion. If he possesses any influence whatever, that influence is deleterions. More especially is this the case when he is ignorant of the history and internal condition of the country about which he writes, arousing prejudices, stirring up animosities, and giving a wrong direction to the public mind.

I was led to these reflections by the perusal of an

article in the National Intelligencer of the 13th, headed the "Republic of Gustemala." After copy-ing a portion of the message of President Carrers, the writer proceeds to comment on Central American affairs. In this be exhibits not only a profound but insuiting ignorance to every friend of Honduras, and every lover of liberal principles in Central Ame-

I am not connected with the "New York presses nor am I "influenced by private ends," but I write this simply to correct the various misconceptions "anderro us statements" which appear in the Intelligencer. I will speak of what I know, for I was in Honduras at the commencement of hostilities between that republic and Guatemala, had every means of information, and am familiar with the earser of the Indian

at the commencement of hostilities between that republic and Guatemala, had every means of information, and am familiar with the eareer of the Indian marauder Carrera.

The true cause of the war was a dispute about the northern boundary of Honduras, and consequenty the southern boundary of Guatemala. Honduras has claimed and exercised jurisdiction over a district of country extending from the boundary of Salvador across the country eastward to the Matagar iver, including the city of Copan, and some of the best tobacco growing country in Central America. This district of country, though narrow, is as extensive as the disputed Meailla Valley tract, and was well populated by an agricultural people, who acknowledged Honduras as the sovereign power. This was no new claim of Honduras. Her boundaries had been established near three hundred years, by the Spanish colonial government, and confirmed by the Intendency General of Guatemals. When the country was severed from Spain by the revolution of 1821, Honduras asserted her boundary, and on the formation of her constitution it was re ascerted. When she became a member of the confederacy, which formed the republic of Central America in 1823, that boundary was again asserted. During the existence of that unfortunate confederation, that boundary had never been infringed upon, and if was not until the fall of Morasan, the final dissolution of the confederacy and the consequent rise of Carrera, that any active and positive assertion of an adverse claim was made by Guatemals. Instigated by the emissaries of Great Britain since 1831, constant aggressions have been made on the territory of Honduras.

The first active measures taken by Carrera was in 1852, ween he asserted jurisdiction over the disputed terdicry by levying taxes therein. He also raised a coasiderable army, and moved forward to take armed occupation of the country.

The forces of Guatemala, in January, 1853, invaded the department of Gracios, in Honduras. They penetrated as far as Copan, and committed the most ho

looked to as the last hope to protect them against tyrannical foreign aggression.

The cruelties and excesses of Carrera's army aroused the Hondurenos to arms. Their force was small, and the istrigues of the serviles of Gustemala son sowed among the troops the seeds of dissension. As a retaliation for the robbery, rapine and butchery in Copan, Gen. Cabanas invaded Caiquimula with a small force. The whole department was soon reduced, but no excesses were committed by the soldiers of Honduras.

The forces of Gustemala marched against Cabanas. A battle took place on the plains of Esquipulus. With 409 mem General Cabanas kept in check near 3,000 of the Gustemala forces. After bravely routing the advance of the enemy, Cabanas was forced to retreat by the treasen of a portion of his troops—treason brought about by the monarchists of Gustemaliae.

The Gustemalizeos pursued the retreating forces and re-enacted the same scenes of rapine, robbery

The Gustemanecos pursued the retreating forces and re-enacted the same scenes of rapine, robbery and murder that were before committed in Copan. Even the churches were robbed, domestic animals killed wantonly, and everything destroyed which they could not take away with them. The cowardly assessins and robbers then fied, with Cabanas, reinforced by a few men from the department of Santa Barbara, pursuing them.

forced by a few men from the department of Santa Barbara, pursuing them.

The next effort of Carrera was the surprise of Ozoa. This act was as mean and treacherous as any other committed by the brutal soldiery of the monster Carrera. The piace was sacked and stripped of its ordinance, contrary to stipulations—contrary to very assurance of the cowardly ruffians who entered it, and against the remonstrance of the American Coment.

every assurance of the cowardy runans who entered it, and against the remonstrance of the American Control.

These are the principal operations of the war. Who is to blame? The aggression—the war, with all its cruelties and horrors—came from Guatemala. Was not Horduras bound to protect herself, her own integrity, her own territory? And shall an ignorant public journalist pretend to decide in favor of Guatemala. And endeavor to mouid public opinion to sanction wrong and outrage?

The assurances of the Intelligencer as to the causes of the war are whoily false. It is not true that Horduras is the home of political refugees; but she is the abode of the friends of free principles in Central America, as cantradistinguished from the "servils" monarchists of Guatemala. It is not true that Horduras has seen "maranding parties of political refugees" into Guatemaia. But it is true that Guatemala usurped the territory of Honduras, and was guilty of an unprovoked Goth and Vandal invasion of the same.

Let not know that any citizens of New York have.

as unproviced Goth and Vandal invasion of the same.

I do not know that any citizens of New York have "furnished arms or a few fighting men" to Honduras; but if they have done it they have a perfect right to do so. Honduras is a sovereign republic, independent of Guatemala, and has a right to purchase arms and ammunition from any nation or people. Every independent government exercises that right. Guatemala exercises it, and purchases arms and munitions of war of England. And are not the republican arms of the United States as good for Honduras as the monarchical arms of England for Guatemala? In fact, these two Central American governments are controlled by contrary influences. Honduras is republican, friendly to the United States, and a foc to England. Guatemala is controlled by British influence, is a friend to England, opposed to the United States and her free institutions. In fact, but a few days ago the government paper at Guatemala published an article against the government and institutions of the United States, with a strong squinting towards monarchy. This article must have been written under the sanction of Carrera himself, as the Gactat is his organ.

I hope hereafter that the Intelligencer will be better informed before another onslaught is made on Honduras. Yours, &c., G. Le Yonz. Wassingron Crit, Feb. 14, 1854.

Screens on the Mississippel—A letter was re-

Scanns on the Missister.—A letter was received in this city from one of the officers of the Alek Scott, da'ed at Cape Girardeau, in which he states that fifty-three of her passengers had died since she left New Orleans. She has been a long while out, and the passengers—German emigrants—are represented to have had long passages across the sea, and to have suffered greatly from the want of provisions. The disease is ship fever.—St. Louis Republican, Feb. 17.

Thor. Feb. 23, 1864 Opening of the Troy and Union Radicated - Celebratics of

Event-Condition of the River at T oy.
The opening of the Troy and Union Railroad brated to day at the new depot in this city. A large mun-ber of invitations were issued, and the attendance was very numerous, mere than air hundred persons from Albany, Troy, and New York, and other cities, being present. The whole of the New York Legislature was tarifrd, and as that body adjourned in nonor of the birthday of Washington, about two thirds of the members attended. Washington, about two tairs of the members attended.
The train to which they arrived was decorated with flags and streamers, and a band, engaged especially for the oceccasion, according to the stereotyped quotation,
"discoursed most elequent musio." The hospitality of the company was displayed in a most generous manner, and received ample justice. The
formality which generally distinguishes and occasions
was discounted with and array one appeared to enjoy him.

formality which generally distinguishes such oscasious was dispensed with, and everyone appeared to enjoy him self to the utmost. There were no teasts, but several speeches, appropriate to the subject and the character of the day, were delivered. The President of the read, George Gould, Req., extended a brief but cordin welcome to the company, and addresses were made by Mr. Little-jahe, Mr. A. B. Dickinson, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Joy, Mr. Lie, and others. At fire o'clock the celebration terminated, and the company returned to Albany in the same train which brought them here, avidently pleased with the manner in which they had been colarisated. The depot is which the entertainment was given is a fine and sparseus beliking, and cost accust seventy thousand deliars. It covers an area of an acre and a quarter, and is four hundred dest long by three innufred in with At each end there are ten entrances and the same number of tracks, affording every facility for the connection of the four different lines which uses at this point. They are the Remetleer and Baratogs, the New York Central, the Hudson River, and the Troy and Boston. The length of the Union road itself is only three miles, and the cost of construction eight hundred thousand dollars. The stock is owned by the compassion of the lines just named, who also furnish the machinery. The new bridge recently exceted over the Hudson at Troy, for this road, was considerably damaged, about a week thousand dollars. The stock is owned by the compasies of the lines just named, who also furnish the machinery. The new bridge recently erected over the Hudson at Troy, for this road, was considerably damaged, about a week since, by the great pressure of the los at this point. One of the butmests was carried away, but, as there is another bridge, very little innonvenience is experienced at present from this accident. The Troy Union Kallroad Company is composed of the following grantiemen:—President, Geo. Gould; Directors J. O. Heartt, D. S. Vall, J. I. Thompson, J. A. Griswolf, G. Cramer, R. Sage. J. S. Weed, L. H. Tapper, D. Roblason, E. Phim, G. H. Warren, A. G. Halstead. E. Freuch the Superintendent of the Hudson River road, is the Chief Engineer.

The river at Troy and Aliany is blooked up with immense masses of lee, which in some place ries to the height of ten feet above the general level. Apprehensions are full that, when it begins to break up under a thaw, serious Camage will be done. There has already been one freshet, which, as I have stated, destroyed a butmest of the new railroad bridge, besides doing damage to other property. Opposite to Troy the river is impassable by reporty. Opposite to Troy the river is impassable by reheles, on account of the coedition of the lee, which lies in broken and contrased masses, and in many places rises high above the banks.

republic of Salvador may be regarded at an exception, yet she has just elected a "servile" to the Presidency.

Guatemala is armed entirely with British muskets and cannon. Great Britan is her "protector," and Guatemala enters into all her political intrigues and manoguves, and is the main spring of the rathless was aim inhuman aggressions of the British on the Bay Islands. It is evident to my mind that the action was concerted between the emissaries of Great Britain and the upprincipled government of Guatemala. That government is anti-republican and artis. Austrican in all its tendes cles. An Americancitizen cannot expect common civility anywhere in that priest ridden military despotism.

On the contrary, Honduras is American and republican. An American citizen is every where respected and treated with kindness by the warm hearted and generous natives. There is a deep publican. An American citizen is every where respected and treated with kindness by the warm hearted and generous natives. There is a deep sented love for the Americans and American institutions among the Hendurence, and this country is looked to as the last hope to protect them against tyrannical foreign aggression.

The cruelties and excesses of Carrera's army

chlar whreanes columns of smeke guanting from each window.

The centre of the fiame was now beyond the effective reach of the engines, and the water was priscipally directed on the houses on the opposite side of the sceet, which were smoking ominously, and on the farmining store of Echardson & Shillito's great establishment, which were in extreme danger. The heat was almost insupportable in the centre of the street, but the gallant firemen atood their ground, their clothes being prevented from taking fire by an occasional shower from the hose.

At half past 12 the walls commenced falling in hore masses, and the flames began to be managanble. A fragment of the wall fell upon the facey store of Pickering, sext door west of Geyer's, and crushed it into a shape has heap.

less heap.

By good fortune none of the firemen were caught by the tumbling bricks. The steam fire engine was stationed on Sycamore, near Fifth street, and worsed with tremendous effect.

effect.
At I o'clock the fire was being rapidly subdued, and some of the engines were leaving.
The total amount of property destroyed will fall within \$100,000. How much of this was evered by insurance, we were unable definitely to ascertain
At half past I o'clock the ruins were smoking and straning immensely, but there was no further danger. During the conflagration, several houses in the neighborhood caught fire in the roof. Very little furniture or movesable property of any kind was saved from the builtings destroyed.

A FLARE-UP IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CON SECTION.—JUNY DISCHARGED—SINGULAR CASES.—An exciting case has been on trial for a week or more before the Superior Court. Judge Storrs presiding, now in seasing in this city. Mr. Reet, of Tariffville, has sued the town of Bloomfied for damages (\$10,000) sustained by his wife on a defective road or pridge in that town any witnesses have been called and much feeling has been roused in reference to the case. Yesterday (*ednesday) two of the jurymen, T. O. Goodwin, of West Hartford, and A. G. Olmsted, of East Hartford, went into a restaurant to get their cianer, and they dised in the same slip with N. F. Miller. of Bloomfield, when a conversation was commerced upon the osse—Miller telling the jurymen that Mr. Reed was not hurt, that she was every a week woman, and that the road was not bad where the accident happened. R. D. Hubbard, Eq., is one of Reed's attornies. It happened that he was oming in an a joining either the production of the conversation. When the case came on in the afternoon Mr. Miller was called as a witness for the town. Hubbard was very soon after him with a sharp stick. He saked him if he had taken much false still this case, and foolly desired to know whether he had conversed with any of the jurymen Miller and that he had, and then one of the jurymen Miller and that he had, and then one of the jurymen Miller and the facts. On counsideration, the Judge discharged the jury, continued the case, and foolly desired to know whether he had conversed with any of the jurymen Miller as very clover different of Bloomfield, and the meeting between him and the jarymen was probably accidental. The fine for orn-variety to commence a suit against Miller. Miller is very clover different film is \$100, and we believe the same fine applies to the juryman.—Hartford Times, 20. 22 A FLARE-UP IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CON

An Insane Man Frozen to Death.—At an early hour this morning the body of a man was discovered lying mear the sid walk in Buffalo street. On examination the body prevent to be that of Albert Coie, a lunatio, who as eaped from the County House on Menday is at From the position in which the body was found, it would seem that on the occurrence of the very severe mow aquall last night the deceased had so ught shelter is mporarily by stepping from the wall or it. Back's store, but the atorm being protracted he probably got fired and est down Becoming childe and drowsy he mat likely stretched himself for repose in the position in which he was found, and there met dest humone sloudy and alone. The deceased, in an early day, was the proprietor of a public house in the town of firsees, and subsequently clerk is one or more in the city. He was originally from Massachusets or Connectiont, where he had a large strale of relatives, who f equently sent inquiries here conserraing the whereabouts and condition of the deceased. He was about fifty years of age.—Rockester Adortiers, Fig. 23.

Another Fatal Accident Adortier, Fig. 25.

Another Fatal to the tree, and precipitated down a steep embasiment into the tree, at a place where the water is about six feet deep. The engineer, fames farsh, of Middlebury, was instantly filled. The freman who was on the caught with the engine with him, except doors a similar accident very near the same place some two or three weeks ago. AN INSANE MAN FROZEN TO DEATH .-

Mrs EUFITMIA POILLAUS to dat Charlestons land county, New York, on Wedgesday, Feb. 1. the wicow of the late Asrcs Folhamm. She was the 20th day of Ostober, 1750, and had countred to the 20th day of Ostober, 1750, and had countred to the day of the death the astonishing 103 years, 3 months, and 11 days. She died in the sum of the death. With the use itself the day of New York on one occasion me half a century past, but in one-sequence of the countred of the sum of the cut was anxious to return to her own quies where she lived respected and highly esteemed by knew her. She had never seen a steamboator a reade was very fond of her pipe and tobacco. Her dants are numerous, and include some of the magneticals families in the State.

Mr. Thomas Browners died in Batavia, N. Y., C. 15th instant, in the 95th year of his age, and was pit the oldest cnan in the country. Mr. B. partiolysated struggies of the Revolutionary war, for which he deposit in

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIA

SATURDAY, Feb. 28—6 P.
The stock market continues active, but not busy at the first board to day prices fluctuated considers and the eperations indicate an unsettled realing as minds of speculators. Parties have been realising do the past week, which has undoubtedly kept prices a depreased than they would otherwise have been. The feat of this will be utilimately favorable, for those are now selling will come in again at higher points. Zinc went up & per cent; Camberland Coal, &; Or, Palace, 2; Michigan Central Railroad, &; New Hawar New London Railroad, &; Canton Company fell off & cent; Pennsylvania Coal, &; Panama Railraad, 1; Cland and Pittaburg Railroad, &; A larger per cent of transactions to day were for each than usual. A bank stocks were sold at previous prices. Railroad b were heavy. SATURDAY, Feb. 25-6 P.

bank stocks were sold at previous prices. Hallroad bewere heavy.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasure the United States for the port of New York, this Feb. 25, were \$104.060; the payments amounted to \$ 375.27; leaving a balance on hand of \$7,183.600 45.

The steamhip Europa, at this port from Europa, political advices are about the same as the Baltic brow Financial and commercial affairs continue in a fivor condition. Quotations for consols had advanced, but ceded to rates ruling at the departure of the previous steamer. Cotton was firm, with an upward tendency an active demand. Breadtaffs continued depressed, decline last quoted had not been recovered, and it were indications of a further falling off in prices. news, on the whole, is good. From the continuent we hoothing of importance relative to the positions of the tile armies or the progress of negotiations. The min nothing of importance relative to the positions of the hille armies or the progress of negotiations. The ritu of the Bank of England for the week ending 10th a compared with those for the previous week, show as crease of £6,508 in the bullion; £10,129 in the rest, £202.138 in the notes unemployed. In the public depethers by Courses of £304,608; £877,308 in the other posits; £608,000 in the government securities, and £1 187 in the other securities.

In relation to American stocks Baring's London s

In relation to American stocks Baring's London lar of the 10th inst. remarks:—

The United States stocks advertised for repaymes in good demand for remittance to the United States fair supply comes to market at 103 a 104½ for bol 1862 and 109 a 109½ for the maturities of 1867-small business has been done in Maryland steriling at 95, and cales have been made to some amount of sylvania bonds at 83 a 85, and there are now few for at that rate. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 75 a 86, Sixes 103 a 105. Sellers of Canada Sixes Besting at 104 in 1914 for the Sterling, at 192 of Boston City Fos a Haife, at 102; and of Pennsylvania Central Rabonds, at 91½. New York and Eric Railroad 36 Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad 90.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Ratiroad 99.

Stock Exchange.

Savurday, Feb. 26, 1

Savurday, Feb. 26, 2

Savurday, Feb. 26, 2

Savurday, Feb. 26, 2

Savurd 250 do..... b60 28 Metropoli an B'k. 5 Continental Bank 10 Canton Co... b00 28 1 100 do... b80 28 1 100 co... b80 28 1 100 co... b80 28 1 100 co... b80 28 1 100 do... b8 28 100 Br City L Co... s8 4% 200 NJ Zinc Co... b45 9% 160 do... s80 9% 100 do... s80 4% 100 fo... s80 4% 100 fo... s80 4% 100 do... s80 4% 100 do.. do s4m

Harlam RR s8 |
do s10 do e
do e
do 60 e
do 60 s60 do s3
do s60 do 60 c

140 Fen & L'h Zias Co. 3 2.0 do. 3 3.0 do. 3 3

CHTT TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 35—6 P. M.

ASHES were in less request, at \$6 75 for pearls and
for pote, per 100 lbs.

BRAUSSINFS—Flour was dull, and lower. The sa
transactions embraced 9,000 bbs, ordinary to the
State, \$5 25 a \$8 63%; mixed to facey Western, 35 2:
a \$8 50; and a her grades at proportionate prices; states of Southern were condined to 1,200 bb.
35 65% a \$8 57% a \$8 62% formixed to straigt
\$8 57% for favorite, and \$5 57% a \$9 50 for famor.
bbl. We have do no important movements is rye it?

PARRITTS —Rates favored shippers, though room a being rather limited, ships wasers continued to ferma in packets for Liverporl, 13d. for grain, and 4: 6d floor. A small let of 2.000 bushels of corn was sugal in buils, to fill up, at 18d; 550 baies of corton were gaged at 7:16d, part compressed; and 200 do., at 7; all compressed; 100 tierces beef, at 7a, by the steam Baltic; 600 bbis. lard were engaged at 6d, and 7, bbis. turpentine, at 4s 6d, per 380 lbs. To Loudon, tierces becon were engaged at 4fa. 6d; 100 do. do., pp bably in a British ship, at 45e; and 15 tons oil at 4 To Havre rates ruled at 9bc. for flour, and 24e, for grain the strength of the strength of

One—Whale and sperm remained as last noticed day's transactions did not exceed 100 baskets clive \$3.81%, and \$0.00 gallons linesed, part at Yig, behieff, in small lots at Yig, a 78; per gallon.

Rica.—During the past week the market has deeller all grades 1/6. The entire sales amount to ab 2,400 tieroes, at prises ranging from 4/6, for addition of the principal sales were no at 16.6. for attrictly prime. The principal sales were no at 16.6.

to be, for strictly prime. The principal sales were me at 4% a 4% a. 6% c. Province of the first strict of